

Press

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PRESS is read every day by
OF A MILLION people.

of our readers are unable
THE PRESS regularly
understand we shall be
them if they will inform
us in the case.

cannot undertake to
sent to it for pub-
are accompanied
No attention is
contributions.

ON WELL REFUSED.

I such a creature as "Joe"
icago is in itself a matter
of importance and of scarcely
ordinary public satisfaction.
anner in which it has come
us a new clue to the Presi-
denter, and from it we learn
Chief Magistrate has not
minity to the foible

imagined weakness
attempt to secure
don was based. The
the exercise of clemency

Dunlop, in common with
early every other rascal in the
had opposed the President's
a. He had been convicted two
before the campaign of using the
for the carriage of filthy litera-
e., the nasty advertisements in
newspaper. He was not a politician,
political journalist." He ran a
originally started for black-
es, which he was sum-

into a viciously Ryan-
the press of
for the gold standard.
under sentence and convic-
tion and sentence were
by the Supreme Court while
sign was in progress. At the
end the Democratic machine
bounty actually lent itself to an
to raise a cry of "political per-
ver a criminal prosecution
as begun and ended before it
even taken a part in politics.

deal could most properly be
the President-elect, the
a good-naturedly stayed
in sentence until the be-
nits term. Then, as we have
tempt was made to secure a
the offender.

be said there was an unscrup-
fulness in the trick. It seemed
lated to succeed with a man of
ley type—broad-minded, good-
and fearful of even an appear-
faimness to the least fair of

But the chivalric
read so plainly to be ad-
convention of '88
trison bills debates
at the base use to
to put it. The Dun-
ed, and the country
ession of a President
ood nature betrays
sacrifice of his
sault strength, but not
nt to the sacrifice of public

seems to have grave fears
Paul will put a button in the
a she takes up the next collec-

"STARVED TO DEATH."
comment has already be-
ory of the pious man who
eath in New York." The
in his diary are a ready
from the columns of yea-
s' papers by thousands of
ars. Next will come elo-
with simultaneous metro-
nances of a mortuary char-
aral of the "multi-million-
neyer; the dedication of
tomb of Grant, and the
Mountain silver press
ong on these points.
ulist speeches and
panist handbooks will
aps, a stirring refer-
fact in the next an-
ernor Leedy of Kan-

etly solemn thought,
from experience there
prob omit these
d away in
word ester-

day's papers of "the man who starved
to death."

Mrs. John Jaeger, who with her husband
has charge of the Mission of the Living
Waters at No. 136 Chryseis street, called at
the Morgan last evening, accompanied by
William Schetz of No. 373 Second avenue,
and identified the body. Schutte (the man
who starved to death), she said, was a sea-
man. He was peculiar in many ways, would
not work, nor would he accept food or
money from strangers.

In other words, the unfortunate being
was the victim of a form of religious
monomania not unusual, though rarely
so acute as in his case. He looked, like
the "faith curists" and others of his
kind, for a literal fulfillment of Scrip-
tural phrases as to Divine providence
for human wants. His death would have
resulted in precisely the same way had
he been a millionaire, unless his attend-
ants had forced food upon him. Never-
theless, he is already on his travels as
a frightful example of the workings of
a social system, and in a small way will
prove a good enough Morgan until after
a number of elections.

Mr. Cleveland protested against the
same tariff law which he now protests
against the Congress's changing. Mr.
Cleveland would better go out to the
hen house and protest against the chick-
ens' protesting against him.

A NEW HAWAIIAN DIFFICULTY.

Senator "Windy" Allen and the anti-
reciprocity party—if there is one—in
Congress complicate the Hawaiian situa-
tion much more than does the Japanese
imperialist party, which is a kind of
bandarlog, aping European and Ameri-
can fashions and chattering eternally.

If the Sugar Trust is going into beet
sugar on the Pacific coast, which is a
better business than it has been in so
far, it will undoubtedly oppose annexa-
tion as vigorously as it is now said to be
arguing the abrogation of the reciprocity
treaty under which the Hawaiian
cane sugar comes in free. It opposes
the import, not the mode of it. It would
oppose the grant of American rights as
much as it now opposes the possession
of Hawaiian privileges.

Now, it would take a majority—which
cannot be commanded in Congress—to
abrogate, even if the Executive should
consent, the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.
Its provisions have been left intact by
the Ways and Means Committee of the
House, which certainly has favored the
beet-sugar producer to the full limit of
the extent justified by the present con-
dition of the industry, the needs of the
Government and the rights of the con-
sumer. But it requires no majority in
either House to defeat an annexation
treaty. It requires only a one-third vote
in the Senate.

The movement against the treaty is
not yet sufficiently defined to allow a de-
termination of its elements or its
strength. So far we see a gigantic mo-
pology and the most thoroughgoing of
Populist demagogues working in appar-
ent harmony. There are, to be sure, beet-
sugar interests in Senator Allen's State
of Nebraska. But there are the best of
personal and political reasons for sup-
posing that they do not consider him as
their representative. It will be remem-
bered, too, that the Sugar Trust has re-
ceived its most substantial benefits from
a Demo-Populist combination in the
Senate. In the event of a resumption of
the old alliance of 1894 annexation will
find a large lion in its pathway. If it
bars the passage of the project the
island will be Japan's, if Japan really
wants it. Its Government can scarcely
hope to stand by itself, and we cannot
play dog-in-the-manger. We must take
or leave it. We could, of course, oppose
external pressure from Japan; but that
is not what is to be apprehended. If
there is a Japanese plan of acquisition,
it is by seizing the Government from
within. It is by revolution, peaceful or
warlike—not invasion. To this, in view
of the record, we might find difficulty in
finding a logical objection without in-
voking the shade of Cleveland and
"Paramount" Blount. Most Americans
would prefer to lose the island.

Yet Turkey has shown herself from the
beginning docile to the wishes of Europe.
It is Greece which has been defiant and
rebellious, and it is to Greece that the warn-
ings of the Powers ought now to be ad-
dressed. The Sultan well knows that mod-
eration is his true course.—The Herald.

Keep it up, you renegade defender of
the bloody Turk! Stamp on Christian
Greece! She is down, with Europe stand-
ing on her and holding high over her
the Ottoman butcher. Do your share in
supporting the courageous and noble
Powers!

FAINT HEART AND FALSE REASONING.

Doleful Dr. Goldwin Smith, whose
faith in God and man grows perceptibly
weaker in each of its periodical airings,
who wants Canada annexed to the
United States, but is nevertheless con-
vinced that the United States is an an-
nex of hades, has an article in the North
American Review which expresses grave
doubts that representative government
is a realizable ideal. And he sets out in
his always original, if invariably twist-
ed, way to prove that there has been no
representative government in this coun-
try.

He shows that Washingtonian rule
was an aristocracy, Jeffersonian rule
and Jacksonian a monarchy, or absolute
monarchy, and finally comes down to a
comment of Robert Lowe's, made after
a visit to this country, apparently before
the war, on the long ante-bellum reign
of the Democratic party. Corruption
sustained it at the North, said Lowe,
and slavery at the South, and violence
wherever it was supreme. "However,"
he continued, "the Democratic party has
governed the country, and I do not see
what else there is that could."

The commentator overlooked the fact,
patent to every one who has even super-
ficially explored our political history,
that the "what else that could" was a
line of leaders who needed only the
votes to do the governing. It is a re-

markable fact that from the passing of
Washington to the coming of Lincoln
the first-class men were almost contin-
uously in opposition. Hamilton, John
Marshall, a great political force, despite
his judicial position; the two Adamses,
Webster, Clay, Seward, Sumner, are the
"what else" of the period during which
the Democratic party ruled, and Lowe
thought, contained all the ruling cap-
acity.

But we would not meet these two dis-
consolate Englishmen so much on Ameri-
can ground, with which both may
plead unacquaintance. There is fun,
from an entirely English viewpoint, in
Dr. Smith's production of Robert Lowe
as a fair critic of popular government
anywhere. "I have given," said Mr. Dis-
raeli, in bringing in a franchise bill, "a
seat to the University of London. This
is for the especial benefit of the hon-
orable member for—(naming Lowe's
borough). For I am quite sure that the
honorable member's life would not be
safe on any hustings in England."

This is treasured as one of Disraeli's
most taking hits by some parliamenta-
ry raconteurs—Lucy or McCarthy, we think.
The House roared, knowing that Lowe
had endeavored himself to open constitu-
encies by just such speeches as that
which Dr. Smith quotes in support of his
theory of the failure of representative
government.

We might get the quotation with one
from James Bryce, in commenting on
the way in which the war powers as-
sumed by Lincoln were laid down at the
end of the war, and Congress became
again something more than a perman-
ent ratification meeting: "Such a peo-
ple," said this earnest student of rep-
resentative institutions in all ages, "could
work any government." But it is scarcely
necessary. The dominance of the Eng-
lish tongue in the world to-day, the
march of the races that speak it, answer
the critic sufficiently. For where one
dominates and the other goes, there, in
full working order, are representative
institutions.

General Weyler evidently thinks he
can cram \$16,000,000 in shin-plaster
money down the throats of Cuba's mer-
chants just as easily as he can cram
pacification down the throats of the
Havana Tories.

AGITATION, NOT OPPOSITION.

There are Free-Trade journals which
concede to their readers the right to
know the news of the day, although
they assert to themselves the privilege
of corrupting the opinions of the facts
thus conveyed. Thus the New York
Herald and Philadelphia Record, while
keeping up a firing line of burnt powder
against the Dingley tariff bill, con-
cede that it will pass the Senate in
factually its present shape and by a com-
fortable majority.

To be sure, they base their calcula-
tions on the doings by certain silver ex-
Republican Senators of things that the
silver ex-Republican Senators have been
saying they will do. This is a good, easy
practice which experienced Republicans
have long given over. They know that
if these gentlemen assist or allow the
passage of the bill it will not be because
they have said they will do so, but be-
cause they are compelled to do so—by
those extra-silver constituents whose
interests they have so long neglected.
Hence the Republicans in the Senate
hold no communications with these per-
sons. Hence the Republicans outside
the Senate, including the National Com-
mittee, look to them for no votes.

But this does not at all alter the na-
ture of the Free-Trade press attitude on
the bill. In common with the two jour-
nals in question, all the Cleveland
Legitimists anticipate, if they do not
concede, the passage of this measure—
promised by the Republican platform,
promised by the Republican candidate,
not only in his every campaign utter-
ance, but by the very fact of the un-
precedented canvass for the candidacy
which swept all before it by virtue of
the might inherent in the synonymous-
ness of the words McKinley and Pro-
tection. Yet they set daily before the
people the bitter brew of falsehood with
which the minds of men were poisoned
in 1890 and 1892, and which they have
seen dashed indignantly to the ground
in every succeeding year till now. In
other words, they commit habitually
high crime against the laws of military
and political warfare—the holding of a
position known to be untenable.

This is not opposition. It is agitation.
It is a reckless disregard of political re-
sponsibility, a lawless non-acceptance of
political results which those who in the
last campaign were rightfully stigma-
tized as enemies of American institutions
have since been at least wary enough to
avoid. It will be forgotten in the im-
proved conditions which will follow the
fulfillment of Republican promises and
the installation of Republican policies.
But it will remain a monument of polit-
ical unfaith in marked and disagreeable
contrast with the late patriotic profes-
sions of those who have erected it.

Smidstrup, King George's Danish resi-
dence, is doubtless enjoying a rare boom
in real estate.

FLOODS DOWN; JOBS UP.

If the floods are down in the Missis-
sippi the jobbers are up. All they want
is 1,300 miles of new levee work, of
which the cost will be an airy trifle of
\$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. For this they
are to ask Congress next winter. The
whole trouble, they say, according to
the Washington Star, is that the levees
were only ten and twelve instead of
fourteen feet high. All that is needed to
avoid its recurrence is to build a new
wall four feet high on top of the present
levees from New Orleans to Vicksburg
and two feet high from Vicksburg to
Cairo.

If this demand came from the people
of the stricken valley it would be rather
a staggerer. The only right or duty
that the United States Government has
in the Mississippi is to keep the stream

navigable. It has neither to protect
plantations. It might just as well be
asked to insure Guthrie, Oklahoma,
from another cloudburst as the Yazoo
delta from another freshet. Still, while
the petition should rightfully be re-
jected, it would be denied on the score
of humanity, with regret. Not regret,
but rebuke, should accompany the de-
nial of this petition. The "friends of the
levee system" who are behind the pro-
jected demand have, we may be sure,
passed over this fluvial incident as dry-
shod as the Israelites in the Red Sea. If
they had lived within reach of a crevasse
they never would dream of keeping the
Mississippi out of their crops simply by
increasing its force in flood—the certain
effect of any damming process like that
proposed.

The "friends of the levee system," we
may rest assured, are interested persons
who view with alarm the recorded reso-
lution of the Mississippi River Com-
mission to abandon "bank and construc-
tion work." What we are about to be-
hold undoubtedly is an assault of a
horde of Congressmen and contractors
on a thin blue line of Federal engineers
striving to protect the Treasury from
new defalcations. From a consultation
of precedents we fear that the skill of
Vauban would not insure the success of
the defense.

Meantime ignoramuses write letters to
the newspapers seeking to "preach our
poor little army down" on account of
the vast sums with which the demands
of these civilian comorants swell the
estimates of the War Department.

Mr. Bayard has been away so long and so
fast that we suppose he does not understand
how preposterous it is to talk about a
fourth nomination for Mr. Cleveland.—The
Times.

Yet Mr. Bayard is a fair example of the
Cleveland-Free Trade idolater. His
talk is preposterous, but no more so
than that of other Cleveland-Free Traders.
The talk, the sentiments and the
dreams of them all are preposterous.

A man in Indianapolis who whipped
his little girl to cast out devils has been
fined \$10. Now, if this had happened in
Kansas one could understand the indig-
nation of the Court.

Fathers as well as mothers are to at-
tend the coming "Parents' Convention"
in Brooklyn. They will form a neces-
sary adjunct in the discussion of the
tack problem.

The shirt-waist girl with the frizz-iron
curl and the straw hat weird and queer,
now walks the street with a smile that's
sweet, and her necktie under her ear.

Boston is hesitating over granting
street privileges to motor carriages.
Parisians will soon be inquiring whether
Boston is a part of Kansas.

Abdul has pretty nearly used up a
whole grindstone on that old Armenian
butter knife and still there are nicks
in it.

FROM FRIENDS OF THE PRESS

Likes It for New and Republicanism.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sir—Please read my subscription for the
Daily and Sunday Press. I have read your
paper for years. This is not my home, but
I am at work here in the State fish hatchery
and can't get a paper except by mail. I am
a Republican so black that charcoal will
make a white mark on me. I fought three
years for a Republican Government. I
link just as you do about the tariff, and I
like your paper for news and for its Re-
publicanism. H. B. KENDALL.
Old Forge, N. Y., April 24.

Suits Him Exactly.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sir—I have been a Republican from the
start, and The Press fills the bill for me.
I closed my remittance for a renewal of
my subscription. I am pleased to see The
Press take the firm stand it does on all
matters connected with our glorious coun-
try. G. L. ROBINSON.
Batavia, N. Y., April 25.

The Eternal Feminine.

The Spirit of the Age started apprehen-
sively. "What," it asked, "is that multi-
tude shouting I hear coming from the
south-west? I can just distinguish the
words 'What' and 'Trump.'"

It is Elsie Wellbelove took a fresh grip of
the handkerchief. "That," she said, "is the
woman's whist congress in Philadelphia."

Out of His Own Mouth.

He—How funny that you should be a
Presbyterian, while your wife is an Episco-
palian?
She—Didn't you say she was a confirmed
invalid?

THE MAY QUEEN.

You must wake me and call me early, call
me early, mother dear;
To-morrow'll be the happiest time of all,
the glad New Year.
Wind up the old alarm clock, ma, and tell
the girl, for—say!
I'm to be Queen of the May, mother; I'm
to be the Queen of the May.

There's many a sealakin sack, they say, but
none so thick as mine.
There's many a chamolus undervest and
many an ulster fine;
But none has a rig like little Alice in all
the town, they say;
So I'm to be Queen of the May, mother,
I'm to be Queen of the May.

I've taken in the Knopp cure, ma, and
sponged baths long and chill;
I've swallowed quinine by the peck and
tonic by the gill.
And now I'll borrow some steamer rugs
and a linen duster gay.
For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother,
I'm to be Queen of the May.

The sun shone warm but yestern'en; to-
night we'll have a frost.
The chumps who shook their heavyweights
will pay the doctor's cost.
Last night I'd icicles on my ears, we've
a thunder storm to-day.
And I'm to be Queen of the May, mother,
I'm to be Queen of the May.

All the people, mother, who'll come to see
me there,
They'll cough and sneeze and shiver and
shake and sob and yell and swear;
The weather won't do a thing to them, but
me? Well, I shan't say!
I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm
to be Queen of the May.

If this demand came from the people
of the stricken valley it would be rather
a staggerer. The only right or duty
that the United States Government has
in the Mississippi is to keep the stream

ON THE TIP OF THE TONGUE.

Where He Is.

Where is Little Joey?—The Yellow World.
In the circulation room getting mopped
up by his rival. Little Joey isn't in it any
longer. He doesn't even know there is a
Greek war. He used to send a card of
"special commiseration" to a bullfight in
Mexico or a couche-couche in Cairo, but
when there is a great war on in Europe he
forgets that there is such a thing as a
cable. Oh, it is fun for his rival!

Hides and Leather.

The easiest way to settle the hide and
leather controversy is for some clever
American to invent a substitute. In a little
while the world will be aware of leather.
I understand that there is standing offer
by the British Government of \$500,000 for
the maker of a product that will take the
place of leather.

Senator Orville H. Platt Married!

Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut,
who is often pointed out in the Senate for
Senator Platt of New York, who is as much
like him as Caesar was like Demosthenes,
has started the staid old grandmotherly up-
per house of Congress by taking unto him-
self a wife at the ripe age of 701. Mr. Platt
is long and thin. His thinness is almost
to emaciation. He is the Lincoln
type of man, though he does not so closely
resemble Abe as does Senator Culham. He
drinks soda lemonades, which keep down
his flesh. The acid of a lemonade is not
conducive to fatness. He is an able lawyer,
and on the verge of being a statesman. He
goes through life without friction, and is
one of the most popular men in Congress.

Dolph and Kipling

The late Senator Dolph was not abreast
of the literature of the day, and often in-
troduced into his speeches, which he intro-
duced a bill for the relief of a gallant Union
soldier of the name of Mulvaney, and was
congratulated by Senator Manderson, who
said:

"Mulvaney is the best fellow that ever
lived; a lively, fighting, big-hearted, lovable,
humorous Irishman. You would be sur-
prised to know how often I have spent the
days and nights in camp with him, and how
much I enjoyed it."

"Is that so?" said Dolph, warmly. "I
hope you will vote for the bill. I don't
know Mulvaney myself, but he has been
highly recommended to me and it seems to
be a most deserving case."

"By the way," added Manderson, "I have
another friend you ought to know. His
name is Kipling—Rudyard Kipling."

"Kipling, Kipling; never heard of him,"
mused Dolph. "But if you are going to in-
troduce a bill for his relief let me know.
I'll help you all I can."

Premier Ralli.

Demetrius Ralli, Greece's new Premier,
"dedicated by accident," is not a brother
but a distant cousin of Theodore of this
city. At least, I have been so in-
formed. The New York Rallis are among
the largest cotton shippers in the world.

Mrs. Theodore Ralli, treasurer of the Greek
Women's Committee, is a sister of Zelle de
Lussan. She is a handsome woman, of
petite figure and has a voice and method
superior to Zelle's. She is passionately fond
of singing, and guests at her house find
delightful entertainment in her songs.

Benefit to Collier.

If Jim Collier's benefit on May 20 could
possibly net him a million dollars all that
he is doing is to tie up the Union Square
and the East River would be full of happy
people. Jim is almost worshipped over there.
He could elect to office any man he named
in his palmy days. When he and his part-
ner, Shed Shook, conducted the old Union
Square Theatre the box office was at the
disposal of their friends. New York has
not known a more popular management.
Collier has been in the low grounds for
several years, and deserves well of his
countrymen.

Joke on Shook.

Shed Shook could not bear to see a friend
going into paresis by means of absinthe,
and Collier liked to tease him. He had a
bottle of clam juice prepared at the Morton
House bar, and when Shook and other
friends joined him in a drink he called for
absinthe, while they took the cocktails.
Collier set before him, and he went
to it greedily. Shook protested. He thought
it sure death, and made all sorts of vows
and rash resolutions if Jim drank any more
of "that French poison." Collier's reply
was another drink. This was kept up until
Shook left the room in a rage, having seen
Collier drain the bottle of its contents. It
required the aid of all concerned to
convince Shook that Jim had been drinking
only clam juice.

Bigoted Japan.

The world has been kind to the Land of
the Rising Sun, encouraging it in every pos-
sible way and showering upon it sincerest
congratulations. It is become so bigoted
that even the United States is looked upon
as lawful prey. We are threatened with
war by the little impostors! Think of the
impertinence! In 1893 Perry forced a com-
mercial treaty down the throats of the
Japanese. First thing they know and we will
make them swallow their insular impudence
and kick every one of them out of this
country.

At Pharsalia.

At Pharsalia, Pharsala or Persala, which-
ever you please, 1945 years ago, Caesar, with
23,000 men, gave Pompey a terrible drubbing,
and Pompey had 52,000 men. Pompey quit
the fighting business after that.

Same Might Be Said of Other Senators.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Ex-Senator Brice is said to be out of
politics "for good." If he is out it must be
for "good."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The best thing about some men is—the
stories their wives tell.

No man of good character wants to thor-
oughly understand two women.

When it's himself, a man says he has ac-
cepted a position; when it's about another
man, he says he's found a job.

After a woman has heard hard stories
about a man she always wonders how he
can go around so without a look of shame
on his face.

There are two kinds of women—those
that think it is nicer to kiss a lot of men
once, and those that think it is nicer to kiss
one man lots of times.

When a woman tells a story to company
about a man whose hand trembled and he
began to cry, she generally says it quivered
like an aspen leaf and his eyes grew moist.

THE FREE-TRADE DEFICIENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April
30.—The Wilson Law Treas-
ury deficiency to date for the fiscal
year beginning July 1, as shown by
official records, is \$32,744,891.

RATIONS IN THE NAVY.

Why Officers Buy Their Own Food
on Shipboard.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sir—Will you kindly advise me, through
the columns of The Press, whether or not
the officers and men in the United States
Navy purchase their own food? If the offi-
cers do, are they compelled to do so, or is
it merely because they consider the food
furnished by the Government of inferior
quality? B. H. DAVIS.
New York, April 29.

Every officer and man in the United
States navy receives from the Government
thirty cents a day for rations. These rations
may be drawn in kind or commuted—that
is, may be drawn as food or as money.
Officers commute their rations, draw thirty
cents from the Government and furnish
their own mess. The men generally draw
their rations in kind, though on some ships
a portion of the men's rations is com-
muted and the money taken to buy extras
for the forward messes. On coast survey
ships which are manned by navy sailors
the rations are generally entirely com-
muted, for those ships work along shore
and the men run their own mess.

The ration of the United States navy is
the best, most varied and most abundant
of all the navy rations in the world. The
food is of the best possible quality. Offi-
cers run their own mess because they con-
sider the food inferior, not because the
Government forces them to do it. They
pay for their own food, because, receiving
more pay than the sailors, they can afford
to live a little better, and because their
official positions force them constantly to
entertain visitors. Not only are they ex-
pected to return civilities which they re-
ceive ashore, but officers of the army or the
National Guard, city, State and national
officials, foreign army and navy officers,
officers coming on board from other ships,
etc.—all must be invited to stay to lunch-
eon or dinner, and for this the wardroom
officers must keep a good table and pay
for it out of their own pockets.—[Ed.]

Welsh Rabbit.

To the Editor of The Press:
Sir—Will you please inform one of your
readers which is correct, Welsh "rabbit"
or Welsh "rabit," and will you also in-
form me of the origin of the name? BEE.
New York, April 28.

"Rabbit" is the only correct form. It is
a jocular slang name similar to "Essex
lion" for a calf, "Norfolk capon," for a red
herring; "Irish apricots," for potatoes, etc.
Like nearly all slang, its exact origin is
unknown.—[Ed.]

At Their Usual Tricks.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Some one asks what has become of the
Mugwumps. Oh, they're around. Most of
them are busy now signing themselves as
"Republican business men" to protest
against the Dingley bill.

Excellent Doctrine, This!

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

If the Government would refuse to settle
with its dry dock contractors